

PRICE 2d.

ling with mathematical precision the most ap-
dicts of the modern principles of dental science joined

ing with mathematical precision the most ar-
dicta of the modern principles of dental science joined
higher teachings of the beautifying effects of art, J. L.
SHALL is enabled to conduct his HIGH-CLASS DENTAL
PRACTICE on its present successful basis. At the same
its unsurpassed popularity and extent is doubtless
to a great degree of the liberal policy pursued, viz.,
practicing high-class dentistry at reform fees. No
fees: Complete sets of artificial teeth on vulcanite, \$
carat gold and vulcanite ditto, \$10; 18-carat gold ditto

or any other plate required. Consultations free. At-
tends are painless. Artificial teeth fitted where desired
out extraction of roots. Painless extractions daily
nitrous oxide gas, 10s 6d; anæsthetic application, 5s
6d. No fee for extractions when teeth are required.
9 till 8 daily. Saturdays, 9 till 1. The only Sydney
dilettante. J. J. MARSHALL, Dentist: the original
shall, 416 George-street, 3 doors from Sydney Arcade
branch establishments anywhere. N.B.—J. J. Mar-
shall's Treatise on "The Conservation of the Teeth and Gum

RUSSIAN INFLUENZA SCOUT

We are afraid "is in the air," therefore at the first suspicion of its incipient attack, take warm baths, and re-doses of Marshall's Tonic Nerve, and the epidemic will be promptly checked.

N.B.—This line of treatment is according to the theory of the first European physicians.

MARSHALL'S TONIC NERVE.

Adeong	Cooma	Kama	Port Moresby
Albury	Coomsable	Kogarah	Queanbeyan
Armidale	Coonabarabran	Lismore	Raymond Terrace
Bathurst		Lithgow	Race Point
Bellambi	Coetasmundra	Liverpool	Roberts Bay
Berrima	Corsak	Maclean	Seems Bay
Braemar	Cornwall	Maitland	Shoalwater

Bage	Cowen	Milton	Sturges
Blagers	Crookwell	Mittings	Singleton
Blayney	Demilquin	Molong	Sydney
Bonnie	Dabbie	Ilavee	Tamworth
Bourke	Dungog	Morpeth	Taree
Burral	Emmaville	Moruya	Temora
Burraidwood	Forbes	Moore Vale	Tenterfield
Broken Hill	Glen Innes	Mudgee	Tumut
Brewarrina	Gosford	Murrumbidgee	Urala
Broughton	Goulburn	Murrumbidgee	Wagga
Burrumbidgee			

g	Ball	Grafton	Manwellbrook	Waggett
g	Hongendore	Granville	Narrabri	Wallendene
h	Harrow	Grenfell	Narrandera	Welling
	Harrowang	Gulgong	Newcastle	Wentworth
	Hamden	Gundagai	Norwa	Willoman
g	Campbelltown	Gunnodah	Nyngan	Wilson
g	Candelo	Hay	Orange	Wingahbat
g	Carcoar	Inverell	Parkes	Woolong
g	Casino	Jerilderie	Parramatta	Yass
g	Cobb		Parruth	Youna

Personal.

A.A. - HARRIS old-established M. Friends and Private Detective Agency, 63 Arcade, procure evidence for Unworn, Libel, Bigamy, and all Criminal and Civil Cases. Mr. Harris competition in this line of business, as his great success the result of a long experience. Agencies throughout

world. Business transacted in four different languages.
Address, 45 Royal Arcade.

CHARLIE.—Remember Dance to-night; flowers by the Express Messenger Co., 53 King's Cross Road.

CLIVYAD.—I have at last found and bought the right kind of Bangle, which is a beauty, at 'The Broc', the well-known jewellers in George-street, four doors below the Post Office.

CHARLES old-established **MIRING FR**

H and PRIVATE DETECTIVE AGENCY, 45 R
ARCADE. Charges exceedingly moderate, 50 per
cheaper than any other office of the kind in Sydney.

MISS LENA BLEECHMORE.—Call 99 F
street. Want to see particularly. MAY.

MH. WILSON.—Good news. Call at once,
street. M. N.

MINNIE, Forest Lodge.—Received your no

M. E. GILES SHAW, late of Manchester, will call on General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. street.

Important news from home.

OTHELLO.—Saturday, any time. Did you letter? Send telegram or write.

WANTED, HERBERT, the fitter, that has been sick. Johns, engineer, Botany-road, Alexandria. **WILLIAM W. RYDER**, call again at J. B. Smith's.

WILL Mrs. Roberts (late Miss Howe), of Baltimore, Md., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Leitch, at her home, 100 N. E. St., will leave for her home tomorrow morning.

Lost and Found.
LOST, large Oregon PUNT, from Barry's
 Reward, Yarry and Farley, 18 Elizabeth-street.
LOST, Monday, from a.s. Ellingamite, lady

OST, yel low Terpa ul in, with brown patch,
allied Y. W. R. Herald agency, Cowper-st., Waver-

LOST, silver-mounted Beas MATCHBOX monogram, H. D. M. Return to Military Staff, Dewas Battery, Rewda.

LOST, between Thompson, Glies and Hunter, between 5 and 6 o'clock Thursday, Lady's HAT, containing purse with money, railway ticket, new gloves and other articles. Reward, Mr. Shirion, 522 Gao.-st., at. F.

OST, Wednesday afternoon, at Elizabeth

LOST, on North Shore ferry, about 7 o'clock, today, 27th, a black kid **PUNSE**, containing 19c. other valuables. Finder will be rewarded by return to North Shore Ferry Company.

LOST, between Mandwick and Hurvillville, a
black and shaded tan large COLLIE DOG. Name ku
Reward. Avoca, Milford-street.
Rand

REWARD, £1, any person bringing C
MAKE and Pagnei CART. 1817y-street, Darl
STRAVED. black PONY. Reward. 68 O

WILL the CABMAN who drove lady to and Burns, solicitors, Tuesday morning, kin turn parcel left in cab. Reward at Mrs. Nisbett's, street, Woolahra.

FOUND Fox-terrier SLUT, white, black. Owner can have same pay expenses. 60 Cleveland

Business Announcements.
NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—This is to
NOTICE that I have this day ADMITTED Mr.
HUNTLEY as a PARTNER, and that the business is
carried on under the style of CARLAW and HUNTLEY.
J. CARLAW, Miller-street, Fyrz
March 24, 1890.

BOROUGH OF DRUMMOND
FIRST ELECTION
of
ALDERMAN.
Having received THIS DAY, March 27,
the Duty Certified Municipal Rolls required by
Section 24 of the Municipalities Act.

for the purpose of
carrying out
the
ELECTION OF ALDERMAN
for this Borough.
It is hereby NOTIFIED that the
FULL, Adjourned till
SATURDAY Next, 26th March instant,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON THAT DAY
from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.


THE RESULT OF THE POLL
will be notified
at 5 p.m. on the same day,
and the
OFFICIAL DECLARATION

POLL will be made
at 5 p.m., on MONDAY, the 31st instant, in each of
at the Oxford Hall, Lyons-road.
R. DIKON
Returning (AIR)
"Como," Collingwood-street, Drummoyne,
March 27, 1990.

9

/nla.news-page130

THE STOCK EXCHANGE OF NEW SOUTH
WALES, SYDNEY.

Wharves are informed that the New Exchange Room will
be open for business on and after SATURDAY, March 25th
at 10.15 AM.
FIRST CALL, 10.15 AM.
A. H. PRINCE


DVERTISE THROUGH WIMBLE'S
ADVERTISING BUREAU,
basement A. J. S. Park, George-street,
and SAVE MONEY.

3 Pabluans.—We are prepared to establish *Erased*
Water Factory in *conns. towns, Cardial, maynot* but P.O.

Business Cards.
DVERTISESE offers special inducement to those
who have Property or any kind of Business for Sale,
or to dispose of their business, at a small com-
mission. E. LOEBEL, 122 Balaclava-st., Four doors from Pitt-st.
E. LOEBEL, Sydney-chambers, 150, Pitt-st.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

WINE AGENCY and Stationery, profits \$8 weekly, retail agent, grand price, bargain. 150 King-street.

UNFURNISHED, grand position, doing good business, low rent, must sell. 150 King-street.

JOSEPHS and CO. offer all kinds of Business and Boarding-Business. Note address, 150 King-street.

CUTCHING, 1200, 1250, 1300, 1350, 1400, 1450, 1500, 1550, 1600, 1650, 1700, 1750, 1800, 1850, 1900, 1950, 2000, 2050, 2100, 2150, 2200, 2250, 2300, 2350, 2400, 2450, 2500, 2550, 2600, 2650, 2700, 2750, 2800, 2850, 2900, 2950, 3000, 3050, 3100, 3150, 3200, 3250, 3300, 3350, 3400, 3450, 3500, 3550, 3600, 3650, 3700, 3750, 3800, 3850, 3900, 3950, 4000, 4050, 4100, 4150, 4200, 4250, 4300, 4350, 4400, 4450, 4500, 4550, 4600, 4650, 4700, 4750, 4800, 4850, 4900, 4950, 5000, 5050, 5100, 5150, 5200, 5250, 5300, 5350, 5400, 5450, 5500, 5550, 5600, 5650, 5700, 5750, 5800, 5850, 5900, 5950, 6000, 6050, 6100, 6150, 6200, 6250, 6300, 6350, 6400, 6450, 6500, 6550, 6600, 6650, 6700, 6750, 6800, 6850, 6900, 6950, 7000, 7050, 7100, 7150, 7200, 7250, 7300, 7350, 7400, 7450, 7500, 7550, 7600, 7650, 7700, 7750, 7800, 7850, 7900, 7950, 8000, 8050, 8100, 8150, 8200, 8250, 8300, 8350, 8400, 8450, 8500, 8550, 8600, 8650, 8700, 8750, 8800, 8850, 8900, 8950, 9000, 9050, 9100, 9150, 9200, 9250, 9300, 9350, 9400, 9450, 9500, 9550, 9600, 9650, 9700, 9750, 9800, 9850, 9900, 9950, 10000, 10050, 10100, 10150, 10200, 10250, 10300, 10350, 10400, 10450, 10500, 10550, 10600, 10650, 10700, 10750, 10800, 10850, 10900, 10950, 11000, 11050, 11100, 11150, 11200, 11250, 11300, 11350, 11400, 11450, 11500, 11550, 11600, 11650, 11700, 11750, 11800, 11850, 11900, 11950, 12000, 12050, 12100, 12150, 12200, 12250, 12300, 12350, 12400, 12450, 12500, 12550, 12600, 12650, 12700, 12750, 12800, 12850, 12900, 12950, 13000, 13050, 13100, 13150, 13200, 13250, 13300, 13350, 13400, 13450, 13500, 13550, 13600, 13650, 13700, 13750, 13800, 13850, 13900, 13950, 14000, 14050, 14100, 14150, 14200, 14250, 14300, 14350, 14400, 14450, 14500, 14550, 14600, 14650, 14700, 14750, 14800, 14850, 14900, 14950, 15000, 15050, 15100, 15150, 15200, 15250, 15300, 15350, 15400, 15450, 15500, 15550, 15600, 15650, 15700, 15750, 15800, 15850, 15900, 15950, 16000, 16050, 16100, 16150, 16200, 16250, 16300, 16350, 16400, 16450, 16500, 16550, 16600, 16650, 16700, 16750, 16800, 16850, 16900, 16950, 17000, 17050, 17100, 17150, 17200, 17250, 17300, 17350, 17400, 17450, 17500, 17550, 17600, 17650, 17700, 17750, 17800, 17850, 17900, 17950, 18000, 18050, 18100, 18150, 18200, 18250, 18300, 18350, 18400, 18450, 18500, 18550, 18600, 18650, 18700, 18750, 18800, 18850, 18900, 18950, 19000, 19050, 19100, 19150, 19200, 19250, 19300, 19350, 19400, 19450, 19500, 19550, 19600, 19650, 19700, 19750, 19800, 19850, 19900, 19950, 20000, 20050, 20100, 20150, 20200, 20250, 20300, 20350, 20400, 20450, 20500, 20550, 20600, 20650, 20700, 20750, 20800, 20850, 20900, 20950, 21000, 21050, 21100, 21150, 21200, 21250, 21300, 21350, 21400, 21450, 21500, 21550, 21600, 21650, 21700, 21750, 21800, 21850, 21900, 21950, 22000, 22050, 22100, 22150, 22200, 22250, 22300, 22350, 22400, 22450, 22500, 22550, 22600, 22650, 22700, 22750, 22800, 22850, 22900, 22950, 23000, 23050, 23100, 23150, 23200, 23250, 23300, 23350, 23400, 23450, 23500, 23550, 23600, 23650, 23700, 23750, 23800, 23850, 23900, 23950, 24000, 24050, 24100, 24150, 24200, 24250, 24300, 24350, 24400, 24450, 24500, 24550, 24600, 24650, 24700, 24750, 24800, 24850, 24900, 24950, 25000, 25050, 25100, 25150, 25200, 25250, 25300, 25350, 25400, 25450, 25500, 25550, 25600, 25650, 25700, 25750, 25800, 25850, 25900, 25950, 26000, 26050, 26100, 26150, 26200, 26250, 26300, 26350, 26400, 26450, 26500, 26550, 26600, 26650, 26700, 26750, 26800, 26850, 26900, 26950, 27000, 27050, 27100, 27150, 27200, 27250, 27300, 27350, 27400, 27450, 27500, 27550, 27600, 27650, 27700, 27750, 27800, 27850, 27900, 27950, 28000, 28050, 28100, 28150, 28200, 28250, 28300, 28350, 28400, 28450, 28500, 28550, 28600, 28650, 28700, 28750, 28800, 28850, 28900, 28950, 29000, 29050, 29100, 29150, 29200, 29250, 29300, 29350, 29400, 29450, 29500, 29550, 29600, 29650, 29700, 29750, 29800, 29850, 29900, 29950, 30000, 30050, 30100, 30150, 30200, 30250, 30300, 30350, 30400, 30450, 30500, 30550, 30600, 30650, 30700, 30750, 30800, 30850, 30900, 3095

AMPS bought and sold. Price lists gratis. High prices paid for old collections of Australian stamps sent from 1860 to 1860. D. A. VINDEN and C. P. HANLEY, Dept. VI Victoria Arcade, Elizabeth-street.

AMPS, Sydney, New South Wales.—Obtain my Prices before selling or buying. Australian stamps in use 1860 and specially wanted. Blackfriars Road, Georgetown.

FOR SALE, a pure-bred St. Bernard DOG, six months old. The schooner's Stables, High and Francis streets, Melbourne. D. N. Campbell D. N. 12 Bora, slip Adelaide, next door, No. 79, price £75. 361 Parmenter-st., Leith.

WANTED, 1000—gallons clean Oil DRUMS. J. F. Price, 100 Queen-st., New York-city.

SINGER Sewing Machines, nearly new, taken for debt, cost \$10, per No. 361 Parmenter-st., Leith.

OFF-CLOTHING and Miscellaneous Goods, cheaply sold by J. F. Price, corner of Melbourne and Elizabeth st.

REPROOF SAKES, from £4. Will secure the best. Co. 425 Strand Street.

ANO.—Guaranteed to give you the finest salmon-tild iron-framed, full trichloro, 2 patent chock action, tin-plated IRON, only in use, number, cost \$50, price, \$100. By letter, to J. F. Price, 100 Queen-st., New York-city.

WANTED, to rent, 1 pair ROLLER at once, same terms and apply D. Treacy, Kensington Lodge, N.W.

Franco-Russian attributes and exclamation. With this huge instrument of demonstration, mounted

Frano-Russian attitudes and exclamations. With this as a instrument of demonstration, mounted a golden staff, Israel made his appearance at residence of General Sausser, and offered as a homage from the Russians in general and the Frano in particular, a letter from the general, rather taken aback at the size of object, and not quite relishing the personage, litely declined the honor. Knowing the Jew he does, he probably saw through the thing instantly. The deed is not original, but it was regarded by no one here to make this declaration, and all the other gazettes published interesting articles concerning this manifestation, declaring no Russians had anything to do with it, and that it originated solely in the Frano office of Mr. Grotvitch. By what it will be seen that, except the Russian leaders few Russians have as yet shown any great degree of enthusiasm for France.

The annual assembly of the Russian Geographical Society, held on the 22nd instant, was assisted several members of the Imperial Family, General Possietie, E. Lamansky, the director of the Pulchhoff Observatory, O. Strakos, and representatives from among the servants, illustrious travelers and writers, and a large number of the nobility. The Grand Duke Constantine, the named hon. member for the interesting works, and for the constant support he has afforded the society, as was also the Grand Duke Nicholas Mikhailovitch, who, with the Grand Duke, the right prince of Prjevalski, who excelled he had equipped. The secretary, Gregorovitch, then read the annual comrendu of the society, and recalled the names of those who died since the last general assembly, among them, the names of A. B. Anichkov, who enriched society by his botanical searches; D. Bucharev, who had studied Siam and Finnish Lapland; Tiinn, the celebrated topographer; A. Kraievsk, O. Miller, O. Orloff, many others.

At the year just closed the Geographical Society consisted of 894 members and 40 honorary members, among which 15 are of the Imperial Family. Many scientific expeditions were undertaken, generally with interesting results, and the expedition of the prince of Prjevalski, of which I wrote in other letters, now under the direction of Mr. Pottoff, has recently made some valuable geographical discoveries, and a passage has been found by which the party will cross the mountain range separating the two great rivers of the Gromtchenski's expedition is advancing. To the telegram was sent thanking him for the invaluable energy and courage he has displayed. The third part of Tibet is being gone over by the expedition of Mr. Pottoff, which will be the collection of the most valuable ethnological and zoological of the aborigines to tender any kind of help, even information to strangers. Several large very curious collections have been classified and arranged for public inspection.

At the year just closed, which this emigrant traveler presented to the Academy of Science

time before he fell ill of the disease that carried him off.

In a recent large expedition of Great Russia, organized by the Grand Duke Nicholas Mikhailovich, is travelling. This party have succeeded in killing three exemplars of the wild boar first noticed by Fjervialski, and named after him. The last news from Constantinople is from September 10th, and of the 21st October.

In North-west Mongolia the expedition of Katanoff is studying the usages and customs of the people. In Mongolia is also some of the most interesting archaeological work to study the inscriptions on ancient ruin Chinese tombstones. Dr. Eliseoff has been sent South Oussouri and to Japan. Mr. Antonoff Transcaucasian regions, and Mr. Koonstoffs to the Caucasus.

At the Congress of Naturalists in Petersburg medals were distributed to many members for their works or discoveries. The great many professors arrived at the Congress with the impression made was very favourable, showing that a great deal has been done in this year, and that many Russian men will be long figures on a line with the best of Fjervialski and Mikhaïlova.

Many medals both came to such untimely a brought on by the hardships and exposure they to endure.

Count Leo Tolstoffs drama, "The Power of Darkness," which has been a realisation of what stage in this country, has been represented here private theatricals got up at the house of one aristocratic family.

It is limited to this piece at the Russian theatre, but at one of the rehearsals of one of the Grand Dukes, who assisted, was struck by the revolting cynicism displayed, remarking that the play was not the work of a Russian company, rose from his place indignantly declared that this could go on, walked out of the theatre. The rehearsals were consequently stopped.

Count Leo Tolstoffs drama, "The Power of Darkness," being now all the fashion, and all extravaganzas like now writes being considered the very apex to which human genius can attain (for the public looms every day).

Count Leo Tolstoffs drama, "The Power of Darkness," the young ladies gentlemen of the grand-monde have found it to suitly their aristocratic lips with the language, and when not foul, their idiosyncrasy. Count Tolstoffs drama, "The Power of Darkness," the young ladies gentlemen express themselves. The drama, executed by a set of amateurs, was so puffed up the press that it has got to be considered a success. It has also been given in Berlin and in Warsaw only a few days ago.

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The great novelty of the season is the ballet "Sleeping Beauty," the music of which is written by the poetical and melancholy Tchaikovsky. The success of this interesting composition has been complete, notwithstanding that the Russians have found a capital flaw in it, viz., that Tchaikovsky has chosen Perrault's tales of "Pauvre Petit," "The Riding Hood," "Cat in Boots," and "Sleeping Beauty" in preference to Russian tales. He also has been reproached for making his ballet music like symphonic music, and to have given too little scope to the dancing.

PARISIAN GOSNIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEBRUARY 18, 1891.

The sudden death of the Duke de Montpensier, two days ago at San Luce, in the country, is like a bolt of lightning, which has struck the family, to whose advancement the efforts of his father have always been devoted. Sixth son of King Louis Philippe, married to the sister of Queen Isabella II., and married, previous to the birth of his Alfonso XIII., to the daughter of the crown prince of Spain, the Duke has been the voice of his descendants, the Duke never popular in the country of his birth, though his daughter, Queen Mercedes, as by her husband, won the hearts of the subjects during her short occupancy of the Spanish throne. The Duke's death is a great loss, he is hardly likely to attain even to a corresponding intelligence of the untimely throne of France, receiving intelligence of the sudden decease of his father, of cerebral congestion, the Countess at once despatched telegrams to every point at which the husband would be found, on his way to the Indies. The Duke leaves a considerable fortune and will, it is understood, be interred in the Escorial as an Infant of Spain.

Queen Isabella once remarked that an extraordinary coincidence had been anticipated, namely, that the thrones of Spain and her own husband King Don Francesco d'Assisi, King Amadeo of Savoy, the present Queen Regent, and baby Alfonso XIII. might be mixed together. She herself would be the old, and the Duke de Montpensier would be the young, and the young would be the ingredients of the soil, had now soon disappeared. A solemn thanksgiving service has just been celebrated in all the churches of Spain for recovery of a third, the little King being now well, and a grand reception of all the dignitaries of the kingdom, and the celebration of the honour of the event. Signor Sagasta's death, the Regent and the reigning dynasty is deservedly greatly strengthening the existing Government, state of things which gives little satisfaction to the king.

The news of the death of the former King of Spain, the Duke of Aosta, was telegraphed by Italian Sovereign to the Duke of the Abruzzi who is travelling in Brazil. The telegram contained 1200 words, and cost a trifle over £534. The Duke of Aosta is now the heir-presumptive to the Italian throne.

The Grand-Duke Nicholas quitted Paris

The sunny climate of the Riviera attracts winter a more numerous gathering of guests from all the European countries tormented with winds, snow, and foggy weather. The ex-King of Brazil is gaining strength rapidly in the favoured climate, and recovering from the wretched shock of the death of the Empress.

Nice is indulging in manifestations of devotion to Russia that seem to become more and more enthusiastic since doubts of the existence of a reciprocal sentiment on the banks of the Nevada have hinted in various quarters. The production by the Russian director of the Municipal Theatre of Nice of the poet Joukowsky's drama, "L'Invitation au Tsar" was attended a week ago by al-

orders and diamonds of the season, and gave a series of demonstrations in favor of the Institute; its ruler that may fairly be summed up as follows: First brought out in 1836 with colossal success, the Emperor, the Empress, the Grand Duke, the Grand Duchess, the Emperor Nicholas made a personal present to the composer, and named him Director of the Imperial Chapel. It is always performed in the Petersburg, Moscow, and all the other principal towns of the empire, on any grand occasion, at birth, birthday, marriage, or death. Its success has been tremendous, and the Russian people have been so much interested in it, that on the evening, all rising to their feet, waving handkerchiefs, and clapping hands, with repeated stentorian shouts of "Vive la Russie! Vive la France!"

Just before his brother's death the Duke of Argyroll had presented to each member of the Institute a copy of the Russian translation of the "Lullaby," and by that institution our donation of the "Lullaby" to the Imperial Chapel, by the Emperor

[illegible]

10th Exhibition
Monsieur Sadi Carnot,
President of the French Republic.
Testimony of respect and Souvenir of the Universal
Exhibition of 1889.

Offered by
Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode,
Printers to her Majesty the Queen of England.

On accepting the gift with many expressions of admiration, M. Carnot intimated his intention of depositing this beautiful specimen of the print in the National Library. A leading member of the German press is pointing out the error statements contained in Colonel Stoffe's new

and showing that so far from the late Emperor Frederick having used his influence, as Count Prince, to prolong the Franco-German War of 1870-71, all of the group in the immediate vicinity of the Emperor William, did his utmost to stop the struggle: the writer shows that France began for centuries attacking her neighbour, and that it was constantly the French who made attacks through the century to come: that were always made from Alsace, the possession of which old German territory enabled France to overrun Baden and Wurttemberg at pleasure; that the re-taking of Alsace-Lorraine was as quickly even more necessary to the safety of Germany than of Berlin, and compelled the advancement of the German frontier to the Vosges.

An eccentric Frenchman recently bequeathed his considerable property to the young *Gauche* Emperor, who has set an example of what should have been, but was not, done by his royal grandfather under similar circumstances, by deeding the bequest, so that the landed property has made over to the natural heirs of the eccentric testator: the Museums of the Louvre, the *Sévrés*, the *Gobelins*, and the *Decorative Arts* (the *Champ de Mars*), are receiving valuable collections of artistic curiosities from the collection of the deceased. A Berlin antiquary, meantime, has been offered a handsome allowance

being of a pleasant "blow" stick containing
poniard and a tiny snuff box, in which was a
bearing this inscription:—"Ponard
Ravallac in assassinating Henri IV. on March
1850. The undersigned removed this poniard
1815 from the Palais de Justice, Paris."

The Society of French Water-colourists has
the sequence of artistic exhibitions that be-
every spring, almost a weariness for Paris; and
Agriculture Society is opening its annual display
horses, cattle, poultry, and the grain they feed
in the Palace of Industry. Of machinery and
agricultural purposes the present display occupies

little that was not seen last year in the great assembly hall of the Chamber of Deputies.

Two hundred towns have already sent delegations to the Elysee, praying the President to visit them. M. Carnot promises to do "if possible."

The State entertainments of the season have been a grand banquet to the members of the bureaux of the two Chambers, followed by a brilliant reception of 300 deputies with their wives and families.

The Bishop of Verdun is endeavouring to induce M. Carnot to head the list of subscribers to the monument to be raised in honour of Joan of Arc, in the shape of a monument.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

attests the Bishop, "first heard the voices calling her to the deliverance of her country." The Bishop is about to go on a crusade in every diocese of the country to call on every priest, every man, and every woman to join in the effort to save the Republic.

MEETINGS.
PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.
 A meeting of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works was held in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon.

Mr. GARRAH moved.—That in the opinion of the committee it is not expedient that the proposed cable tramway be authorized by the Legislative Assembly, because the evidence shows that the line first proposed would be a very expensive general accommodation to the district, and sufficient for the present." He said the directors of the tramway had not taken the whole of it. The last few miles would be expensive in construction. The line from the station to the city would be a general accommodation from Bowral should be a much more expensive than the line from the station to the city. Mr. GARRAH recommended that it should be carried over to the Legislative Assembly. The committee took some further evidence in regard to the proposed cable tramway from the directors of the tramway. Mr. G. KOPACH, chief mechanician, Electricity Department, said he had compiled his own estimate of the cost of the proposed cable tramway of electricity to tramway purposes; electricity could be applied successfully to tramway purposes. He said that he believed that electric tramways in America were the most perfect; a perfect accumulator system had not been fully worked out; there were two companies in America, the Sprague and the Edison, and he referred to the Sprague system. The Thomson-Houston system; he considered the Thomson-Houston system to be the best. He feared from the overhead wires, even if they were in contact with animal life, the damage which had been done in America was caused by electric-lighting purposes; he was present at an experiment in accumulator tram at Bland, but he thought that the Thomson-Houston system was the best that could be made for a couple of months of the existing branch lines. The other system was the Thomson-Houston system. Mr. HUGH McLEACH, Secretary for Railways, said that the Commissioners wished him to attend to the construction of this line, but there was no opinion that there ought to be a line; that the cable tramway was a very expensive system; cable tram; it was thought advisable to run right down to the steamers; the Commissioners had no objection to the Thomson-Houston system; Council; it was thought the citizens were

the line; he believed the Works Department had asked to construct a tramway down the street the commissioners had been asked to consider. He said that the city had no existing lines; the Commissioner reported that they hoped to have an experiment branch line of the electric system, which the present steam system more profitable; the present car could be made suitable for the system, but the Commissioner reported that at the present time the electric tramways improved every year, and that was why it was advisable to have a cable tramway in Kingston. Commissioners anticipated that the proposed cable tramway would cost 10 per cent, and the expenditure very but do not know the cost, which would be slight; the average cost of a steam tram per car mile about 5; the cost of a cable tram per car mile on the North Shore about 3.

James Roberts, manager of transport services for the public, said that the cost of the North Shore line would be giving a good return; the whole cost of the North Shore line was £70,000; the cost of the branch line with electric lighting was £100,000. The cost of the branch line, the Commissioners did not recommend the construction of electricity for the proposed line and street.

Mr. James Roberts, manager of transport services for the public with a more far vision than the other members of the committee, said that the cost of the branch line, the Commissioners did not recommend the construction of electricity for the proposed line and street.

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In Melbourne they only paid the men 7s a day, here the men received 1s a day, received to uniform a year, and were supplied with chains; the least width between the outside of the chest and the inside of the waist. Oxford was about 8ft. space and no accidents occurred present time 41 omnibuses piled up William day, and 12 of these went on to Ocean-street omnibuses made 630 round trips per day section, and 120 trips on the second section: an average of 14 passengers per trip thought the proposed line should be taken once; he thought it would be better to be tinal sleepers than the cross ones, as present cross sleepers at every joint the sleep

in Melbourne gripped not a day, while the engine-drivers of the motors received 12 Melbourne the men worked 10 hours in the day and eight hours at night, while here the men worked 8 hours and 10 minutes and not quite 8 hours. The doctors commenced at 7 a-day and went to 8 a-day: stokers got from 9 a to 11 a-day worked on an average 8 hours a-day, or a little more if the men worked overtime; the overtime, in America, men got much less than was paid in this colony; he did not speak with regard to the wages paid in Victoria, 6 hours worked: in Nagasaki the men, a

clothing nor watches; the Government intend
away with the double-decked cars; in the sin-
cars accommodation was given to smokers.

The committee then adjourned.

**CENTRAL BROKEN HILL SILVER
COMPANY.**

An extraordinary general meeting of
Broken Hill Silver Mining Company, Limited,
was held at the Mercantile Mutual, 211, Pitt-
terley. The chairman of directors (Mr. G.
nan) presided.

The CHAIRMAN said that the shareholders
doubt had been the additional articles of associa-
had been prepared by one of the best

Sydney. These new articles had been drawn up in compliance with a desire of the shareholders of Australia and Victoria. The majority of the shareholders would regard the new articles as a compromise which would have expressed what was only a reasonable one. It should have been registered in their own colonies. He thought the shareholders, with the generosity of the Sydney people, would not insist on the new articles, but would meet certain resolutions to them. If they were they would have to be confirmed at another meeting. He thought the shareholders, with the generosity of the Sydney people, would not insist on the new articles, but would meet certain resolutions to them. If they were they would have to be confirmed at another meeting. He thought the shareholders, with the generosity of the Sydney people, would not insist on the new articles, but would meet certain resolutions to them. If they were they would have to be confirmed at another meeting.

that they were only doing a matter of right to the people who had paid twice as much share than the Sydney people did in instance. He moved the following resolution: "That the following articles, Nos. 123 to 141 of the constitution of association of the Central B. & F. Railway-mining Company, Limited:—123. The Directors are hereby authorized to open branches of the company at Melbourne, in the colonies; Adelaide, in the province of South Australia; and at all other places where it may be desirable." 124. The said branch shall be under the control of the board of directors. 125. The said branch offices shall be by a local board of the railway constituted as follows:

such holding at least 250 shares in the 129. Without prejudice to the general powers of the board of directors at Sydney, it expressly declared that they shall with respect to the board office have the following powers, *viz.*—(a) To appoint, and at their discretion suspend, such secretaries, clerks, or servants as they may think fit, and to determine their duties, salaries and emoluments, and to require in such instances and to such amount as they may think fit, 137. The first two directors to manage any branch shall be appointed by mutual agreement, and shall be the board of directors of the company. 128.

made registered in any branch office shall be given such time, and place in the city where such business is transacted, and such notice shall be given to the board of directors at Sydney may from time to time be determined. 129. At each annual general meeting of the members registered at any branch office of such association, the directors of such association shall be eligible for re-election, unless the local directors of such association have retired, and if they have retired themselves, the director to retire shall be elected by ballot. In every subsequent year the directors of such association shall be eligible for re-election, but no director shall be eligible for re-election if he has been longest in office shall retire. A retiring director shall be eligible for re-election. 130. At each annual general meeting at which any local director shall retire, such director shall fill up the vacancy by electing a director to fill the place of the retiring director, such director shall not be so filled up until the next annual general meeting of such association. 131. The directors of such association shall be eligible for re-election.

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The next London coal sales are timed to commence on the 10th proxima. The quantity of new arrivals is limited to 400,000 bales. The held-over quantity from last series is 54,000 bales, hence the total quantity likely to be available is 454,000 bales.

The Western Star, of Sydney, has returned here in a disabled condition, caused by the recent heavy easterly gales off this coast.

THE F. and O. Company's Britannia, outward bound, arrived at Albany last night.

The bye-election on the Manning is particularly interesting at the present time, as giving some of the farmers of New South Wales an opportunity of expressing their present opinion on the fiscal question. The district returned two freetraders at the last election, though not by a large majority, while the neighbouring coast electorates went heavily for protection. The strength of the protectionist movement in these coast districts was the retaliatory spirit that had been evoked against the protectionist policy of Victoria, and protection was called upon to kill protection. It could not be shown that the coast farmers would gain anything very special by having their produce protected; but it could be shown that Victorian protection closed the Melbourne market against them, and they were exhorted, therefore, to vote for a high tariff in order to bring Victoria to its knees.

Events move quickly in these days, and since the last election two events have occurred, both of which directly affect the interests of the coast farmers, and the fiscal question is only weightier for the first of them is the gradual and growing revolt of the Victorian farmers themselves against the protective system to which they have given their support. They have found out by a painful experience that their gain was very short-lived. So long as the colony did not grow its own wheat the tariff gave the stimulus of a higher price. But that advantage only lasted for a very few years. The surplus has to be exported, and what the neighbouring colonies cannot take must go to England. This year the harvest is large in all the three wheat-growing colonies on the mainland, and the consequence is that the Wimmera farmers are getting very little over two shillings for their wheat. In other districts they are somewhat better off, but the situation is a discouraging one for agriculturalists generally. The coast farmers, who luckily had a surplus, have done what it can be giving the farmers a bounty. But this is merely a palliative, and it is a remedy that cannot be repeated. The farmers have to face this very solid fact—that protection can do nothing for them as producers, while it is very heavy on them as consumers. They also find that the effect of the system has been to draw men to the towns, and somewhat deplete the country of labour. Consequently we find that while the unemployed in Melbourne are beseeching the Government for work, the rural districts are petitioning for the importation of agricultural labour. For several years past the agricultural community in Victoria has been a substitutive tool to the manufacturing party, but now there are unmistakable signs that the protective alliance is being dissolved. The farmers are waking up and to their complaints there is really no reply. They have gone through a complete experience. They were converted to protection; they enjoyed the exhilaration of the first draught, and now they are tasting the bitter draught. They are a political power, because they control a sufficient number of constituencies to decide the fate of a Cabinet, and to determine the fiscal system. It has become the fashion of late years in Victoria to call protection the fixed policy of the country; that fixed policy is now evidently in a state of flux. The farmers on the Manning River are called upon to reflect whether it will be wise or not for them to go through exactly the same experience as their brethren on the other side of the river have undergone, or whether it is possible to learn the lesson without the suffering. They are, too, in this special position, that they are so much asked to protect their own interests as to injure their neighbour, and that neighbour is already beginning to repent.

The second great event which has happened since the Manning farmers last elected a member for Parliament has been the definite move made in the direction of federation. Probably there is not a single Manning elector who doubts that the Australian colonies will be federated some day. There are many difficulties yet to be conquered, but the recent Conference in Melbourne has undoubtedly given the movement a forward impulse, because every Government is now pledged to submit to its Parliament a proposal to send delegates to a Convention. But if federation is to come within a few years, of what possible advantage can it be to our farmers to go in now for intercolonial protection and retaliation in such terms. We can have either one or the other, but we cannot have both. If the coast farmers want retaliation, as their chiefest good, they must oppose federation tooth and nail. But if they want free markets for their produce in the other Australian colonies they must oppose retaliation, and go in for federation. Victoria is their best market for maize; South Australia is also a good market. What is their interest, therefore, as maize-producers? Certainly not protection, which at the best could only keep out a little Queensland and New Zealand maize, and so cause an occasional glim in the local market. What they want is the free run of those colonies where maize is not grown, or is only grown to a slight degree. But for the Victorian duty there would be a much better market in Melbourne for maize for horsefeed. The duty is only kept up as a sop to the Victorian oat grower, and the Victorian farmers are now beginning to see that for every shilling they gain by tariff restriction they lose a pound by it. What is wanted is, not that our coast farmers should enjoy a delicious revenue over their brethren.

The principle was illustrated in the case of the wrought-iron pipes contract which was recently under discussion. The estimate of the Department is that, using the term in its broad sense, the Government is getting its work done in the colony at rate cheaper than that which it would have to pay if the pipes were imported from England. This estimate takes into account a number of considerations which

that the mere price par ton is every thing. By having the work done on the spot Government can get exactly what is wanted, and it is not necessary that the goods be shipped from England, some portions of the supply that were first required might be the last to arrive, and as a consequence the progress of the work would have to be delayed, arrangements would have to be made, at more or less inconvenience, for disposing of the shipments that could not at once be brought into service, and the Government would suffer loss in consequence. This is what actually occurred some time ago. Besides that, in world of this nature it is necessary to order somewhat in excess of actual requirements as a precaution against contingencies. But nothing of the kind is necessary when the work is done on the spot, because deficiencies arising from accident or other cause can be made good on short notice. When all these points are taken into consideration, why local manufacture would be made more advantageous to the Government than importation is sufficiently plain. (1) Of course the collateral gains may be outweighed if the mere price par ton be inordinately in excess of the price of the imported article, and then a contractor for the local manufacture would be disadvantageous.

The point to be kept in mind is that even from the business point of view of mere profit and loss, the Government may in certain cases drive an advantageous bargain by purchasing in the local market even when the local price is higher than the price of importation, and freetrade allows the Government full liberty to enter into such transactions when it so desires, and no charges to be derived from them. And it is to be further observed that whilst the Government exercises its own liberty of judgment, it exercises it also in the community is left equally free to do likewise. Here we see the radical distinction between the policy of the Government in such a case and the policy of protection. Under protection no one would be free to choose between the local market and a market abroad. The fact that the Government had its locomotives made in the colony would in no way hinder anyone who wished a stationary engine from purchasing it in England, if he thought his interests would be best served thereby. Under protection the private purchaser could not carry his own ideas into effect without paying a fine which would either partially or completely deprive him of the advantages he would otherwise have seen his way to gain.

The question as to whether Mr. Bessie should play on the Melbourne Town Hall organ before carrying out his engagement at the Centennial instrument, has been placed in the Centennial Hall at such heavy cost, has taken a serious turn. One of the aldermen brought the matter before the City Council yesterday, and the feeling of the meeting seemed to be that both Sydney and its organ would be slighted if the great organist were to give recitals in Melbourne before discharging the beauties of the centennial instrument. Our municipal representatives may possibly be too sensitive, but their objections must be respected. It would not do our organ any harm if Mr. Bessie played in Melbourne first, but it would take away from our prestige if he must claim we have engaged were to be impounded, so to speak, by our neighbours, and only allowed to come to us at second hand. What would they be asked, if Mr. Bessie, it may be asked, if Mr. Bessie had been got hold of by some Sydney entrepreneur and induced to give orchestral concerts here before commencing the work which he had been specially engaged to do at the Exhibition? We may be sure that a great deal would have been said, and that we should not have heard the last of the affair for a long time. Mr. Bessie's position resembles that of Mr. COWEN, who has been engaged for a special work in Sydney, and his first duty is here. The Mayor put the case very aptly and very correctly when he said that "Even if Mr. Bessie were legally open to give recitals elsewhere before coming here, he was certainly not justified in such action from a moral point of view." If the matter is regarded seriously, the observation of the Mayor, and the action of Mr. Bessie in his arrival in Melbourne, are to be commended, and well worth pointing out, at present the only ground for alarm is the playful suggestion of the Melbourne newspapers. The Municipal Council of that city, which has the Town Hall entirely under its control, has taken no action, and now that our municipal representatives have given expression to their feelings, it is hardly likely that any attempt will be made to turn Mr. Bessie from his allegiance.

In railway construction, at any rate, the Victorians mean to keep the ball rolling. They have been pushing on their lines so vigorously during the last four or five years that the interest account shows a deficiency of £100,000 instead of a surplus of £20,000; but so far from stopping the construction of new railways, our energetic neighbours are preparing for fresh undertakings on a large scale. The Government some time ago caused it to be known that Railway Construction was under consideration, and the consequence is that Ministers have had applications for the building of 6200 miles of line, or three times the length of the lines already constructed. If all these lines were authorised they would involve an expenditure of upwards of £40,000,000, and at the rate of construction now being the rule more than 30 years would be occupied in making them.

The Government is thus, as we are told, "face to face with a great task." The first thing to be done is to cut down the proposals, and this is the limit of an easy matter. The Government has liberal ideas with regard to railway construction, but its "limit" is

DASKIN-STREET		TOWN.			
DEVONSHIRE-STREET, 165	...	W. and T. Hootley	...		
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PORT-STREET, 20	...	Fell	...		
GEORGE-STREET, 835	...	G. and L. Lee	...		
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...	...	J. N. Lockhart	...		
GEORGE-STREET WEST, 252	...	Jas. Eves	...		
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PARK and PITT STREETS	...	Mrs. Manning	...		
PLYMOUTH-Post-office, Harris-st	...	C. Fleming	...		
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ROYAL ARCADE	...	Roodolph Co.	...		
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RAINFORD-STREET, 85	...	W. Cairns	...		
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CLINTON, 857, Harris-street	...	Andrew and	...		
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Armidale	...	H. G. Mallam	...		
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Attery	George Hunter
Baldwin	William Ross
Balhurst	T. H. Palmer and Co.
Barnes	J. H. Barratt and W. Bradbury
Bowfield	R. Favel
Boulton Hill	J. W. Phillips
Berry	Berrie Maule
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.....	Thomas Urag
Bowwood
Bourke	D. Gray
Broughton Creek	J. Wilson and Co.
Bromley	Bombas
Bugs	W. Tonge
Burrows	W. C. Gifford
Campeltown	E. and W. Fairbairn
Campbawra	H. Shepherd
Cann	W. J. Moore
Carcoar	J. A. Moss
Cassidy
Cootamundra	W. H. Arrowood
Cows	A. Siercken
Crook River	W. A. and G. S. Syer
Cobar	S. Colton
Cassino	B. Evans and E. Ross
Cooma	B. Evans
Cudal	M. Thomas
Delagrange	J. Jones
Deobro	Geo. Plummer
Deniliquin
Eden	H. Keon
Ennis	W. Connolly
Geoulina	Mrs. M. Donald
Gifford	J. Walsh
Girto
.....	W. Barry and Son
.....
Gungahy
Glen Innes	M. Morton, J. M. De V.
.....	H. S. Vincent and Co.
Gulgong	T. S. Bishop, Jap Stockman
.....	W. E. and W. C. C. Hays
Harley	R. Favel
.....	W. Forster and Co.
Harvey Junction	John Ward
Harvel	R. N. Milington
Herrington	Roberts and Co.
Jamberoo	S. Hobbs and Co.
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Hampey	J. Watt
Kelso	H. Hobbs and Co.
Katumba	Mullany and Co.
Laws	W. Roberts
Little Hartley	B. Favell
Liverpool	B. Favell
Lamiton	T. Grierson
Lithgow	B. Favell
Mudge	J. Watt
Moss Vale	Taylor Bros. and A. Salmon
Murrumbidgee	J. Watt
Murphree	W. Keating
Nancy River	J. Watt
Narrabri	Montgomery
Milton	J. Clark
North West	W. Roberts and Sons, W. Paulsen
Maitland East	D. Ley
Penrith	J. Watt
Mitlingay	H. W. Edwards
Montedore	H. A. Nace
Moon	W. Kennedy
Messenge	D. Doust
Morong	D. Doust
Newcastle	H. Asner, R. Langier, A. M'Nicol and J. Watt
Narcelian	D. Doust
Nelligen	A. Vider
Orange	M. James Leaslie
Illico	J. T. Moler
Permacatta	W. Roberts
Penrith	Mrs. Spencer
Pt. Jervis	A. Graham
Port Macquarie	W. Keating
Geelongbay	G. I. Dudley
Quirindi	H. Asner
Riverina	J. Linsie
Ryde	H. Harrison
S. Channon	Woodhill and Co.
Raymond Terrace	F. Wasey
Swatton	Swatton and Mackenzie

Shelleyboor	A. J. Detmar
Sherrill	M. Fisher and Co.
Sherry Corner ..	W. & Waugh
St. Marys	South
St. Croix	J. Guild
Smithfield	J. Mansfield
South	W. & Waugh
Sons	N. F. Asser
Spence, Forest ..	W. & Waugh
St. Paul	J. Fulton
Tenderfield	C. J. Cavanaugh
Tumult	G. Wright
Tuxedo	J. Grayson
Udellville	W. & Waugh
Wologong	M. P. Tynan
Windsor	R. A. Pyle
Wonga Wonga ..	W. & Waugh
Yidoo	W. C. Hunter
Yidoo	W. & Waugh and Daly
Yorah	W. Harris
Yorah	W. & Waugh
Yorah	F. L. Bernasconi
Yas	W. Hughes
Young	J. Little

S. P. R. S.

ALEXANDRIA P. O., Waterloo ..	Mr. J. Hinehoff
ASHBUR	G. J. Bailey
ASHBUR	W. & Waugh
ASHFIELD NORTH ..	Croydon
Balmain
Balmain	R. C. Amos
Balmain	Walters and Addison
Balmain	C. Harrison
Balmain	Strong
BOTANIST POST-OFFICE ..	C. Howe
BOTANIST POST-OFFICE ..	W. & Waugh
BURWOOD	D. Aldrich
CROYDON	M. Webster
CROYDON PARK	M. J. & A. Harris
CLEVELAND STREET ..	E. J. Davies

CANTERBURY	W. Nicolson
CAMPDEN	G. Hazard
JOHN STREET, The Strand	
WAVELEY	O. Richardson
DALE	W. R. Carter
DARLING POINT	C. & B. Bray, 144, New
WINDMILL	W. Nicolson, and road,
LEICESTER HILL	Essexwater, City
DOULTON ROAD, ENFIELD, and	
ROXBURY	Alan Brod
ENMORE ROAD, Tran Terminus	J. & Booth
VELLORIO	M. Webster
EVANHOE	Jeater
ELIZABETH STREET SOUTH	W. Johnson
FINCHLEY	P. & J. Henderson,
FOREST LODGE, Globe Point	W. Nicolson
GLADEVILLE	E. H. Howell
HIGHWAYS HILL	W. R. Carter
WINDMILL	Frigid
HOMERIDGE	T. H. Whigham
WINDMILL	Max. Dwyer
LEICESTER, 144, Norton-st.	P. Dowling
LEICESTER, 4 doors from	
NORTH SHORE, Alfred-st.	F. Burton
WINDMILL	M. H. Pitt
MARICKVILLE Terrace termi-	W. R. Carter, Vickery
MARICKVILLE, Highways ter-	
MINCH BEACH	C. A. Bibb
WINDMILL	C. A. Bibb
Newtown, Campden, Darling-	
TON	England
NEWTON	W. Howley
NEUTRAL BAY	C. Givins, 15, Armstrong-st.
PADDINGTON, Upper	W. Nicolson, Alfred-st.
PADDINGTON	S. V. Barnett
WINDMILL	Chas. Knight
PETERSHAM, Commercial-buil-	W. H. Parry
ings, Stannmore, and Mar-	
RANDWICK AND COGOUE	F. Burton, junr.
WINDMILL	J. Kahn
WINDMILL	W. Nicolson

SOUTH ALEXANDRIA, CAM-	J. Young, 68, King-
ST. PETERS COOK'S RIVER,	street, Newbern.
and MARRICKVILLE	" "
ST. PETERS	Hur-
ST. LEONARDS	Chas., Bertine, King-
SUMNER HILL	street, Newbern.
STAR INVELD	Water and Co.
ST. LEONARDS	Bate Brothers.
NORTH STREET, and NORTH	W. Atal.
WOOLWORTH	" "
WOOLLAHA	J. Higginson
WATSON'S BAY	R. Y. Burnett, 37, Queen-
	street, Woolahra
	Mrs. Edwards
INTERCOLONIAL.	
Adeelaide	M. Hampson, King
Adrienne	Gordon and Leach
	Georgetown street
Maryborough (Q.)	W. J. M. Jones
Ipswich	W. Tatham
Blackhampton	P. Hopkins
Perth	Messrs. B. Stiel and Co.
Melbourne	Gordon and Gatch, J.
	and the Melbourne
	Exchanges
Melbourne	Coomer, Broad-street,
	Rotham
Edinburgh	W. J. and Sons
Newman	Walsh, Stone, and
New Zealand	Dunhill
	R. T. W. Baker, High-
	street, J. H.
	Whitford, Amble-
	head; Upton and
	Co., ditto.
BIRMINGHAM.	
KING, R. &c.	No. 59, New-street.

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